

Food Security

Organisation	Date	Reporting Period
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)	7 July 2015	2014

Activity		2014	Implemented by		Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
20775	Productive Safety Net Program	5.652.547	World Bank	Multilateral organization	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
23141	Community Based Nutrition	950.000	UNICEF	Multilateral organization	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
23253	Agricultural Growth Programme	7.500.000	World Bank	Multilateral organization	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
23448	Integrated Seed Sector Program	2.550.000	WUR-CDI	Research institute and compani	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
23893	Business support	25.000	WUR	Research institute and compani	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Activity		2014	Implemented by		Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
24075	Consultancy Fund Food security	150.952	Various	Research institute and compani	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
24406	Gambella and Rift Valley Landscapes	2.416,169	HoA-REC	Research institute and compani	Mitigation and Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
24599	Agricultural Transformation Agency	2.957.347	ATA	Government	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
24960	ZOA Peace Gambella	718.357	ZOA	NGO	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
25061	EDGET-Dairy Development	911.498	SNV	NGO	Adaptation	Not applicable	Significant
25032	ASPIRE	1.294.064	SNV	NGO	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
25066	Agribusiness Support Facility	516.623	WUR	Research institute and compani	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
25427	ED-HDP	967.370	EHPEA	PPP or network	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
26056	DAG Phase 4	38.000	UNDP	Multilateral organization	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
27140	Apex for rural financing	100.826	RABO	Research institute and compani	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
22482	CASCAPE and sesame business netwro	2.920.296	WUR	Research institute and comp	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
24769	FSRE Fund	1624107	ICCO	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
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Result Area 1	Increase in sustainable food production					
Result Question 1.1a: How large has the increase in food production been?	Rainfall in the 2014 Meher season, by far the most important cropping season in Ethiopia, has been normal and adequate. Total crop production has been 7.43 % higher than last year, which was a year with good rainfall as well. Since the expansion of cropped area has only been 1.15% compared with last year, the increase in production volume is largely due to increase in yields. This increase can be attributed to improved extension services, input supply activities as well as soil conservation activities. The pattern of gradual growth in agricultural production every year over the past ten years thereby continues. Although total production figures for farmers involved in AGP are not available to prove this, AGP has undoubtedly played a role in this development. AGP is one of the three flagship progammes of the Ministry of Agriculture, reaching 4.6 million farmers in 157 woreda's, equivalent to 20 million people or 20% of Ethiopia's total population. At the same time, it can be observed that the proportion of pulses and vegetable production in total food production is small. With little import of pulses and vegetables, this implies that diets in Ethiopia are on average unbalanced, lacking in micro-nutrients and protein. Milk production, for that matter, is also low.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Total production of cereals (1000 tonnes)	18,810 (m.) (2011)	Not available	To be added	21,583 (m.) 22,554 (m.+b.)	23,608 (m.)	CSA m: meher harvesting season: Sept-Febr b: belg harvesting season: March- Aug.
Total production of pulses (1000 tonnes)	232 (m. (2011))	Not available	To be added	286 (m.) 300 (m.+b.)	267 (m.)	Idem
Total production of vegetables (1000 tonnes	Not available	Not available	To be added	72 (m.) 91 (m.+b.)	60 (m	Idem
Total production of root crops (1000 tonnes)	Not available	Not available	To be added	416 (m.) 542 (m.+b.	546 (m.)	Idem

Result Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	EKN has continued its financial support to the AGP through a multi-donor trust fund, complementing a loan from the World Bank. It has also been actively involved in strategy formulation in the programme, emphasizing the need for a programmatic approach and the need for attention for gender, rural finance and nutrition. EKN has at the same time supported AGP through two of its bilaterally funded projects: CASCAPE has validated good farming practices, developed an extension package around these and presented these packages to the Ministry of Agriculture for uptake in AGP. The ISSD (Integrated Seed sector Development Project) has set up seed multiplication cooperatives that have provided AGP farmers with seed of reliable quality. From 2015 onwards also the Small Scale and Micro-irrigation project co-funded with Canada will support AGP by developing capacities for setting up and managing small scale and micro-irrigation schemes. Also EDGET has much potential for supporting AGP in the dairy sector. EKN's support to the Ethiopian Horticulture Producer and Exporter Association is likely to have positively impacted vegetable production in Ethiopia and improved its quality as well. Other projects working on value chain development, ASPIRE on honey and SBN on sesame have equally contributed to increase in agricultural production in their respective sectors.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Number of farmers with increased access to knowledge, inputs finance and/or markets	0	95000	To be added	To be added	123,694	ASPIRE, EDGET, SBN
Number of farmers with increased access to knowledge, inputs finance and/or markets	0	no target set	To be added	To be added	128,174	CASCAPE, ISSD
Number of seed producing cooperatives meeting satisfactory standards on selected performance indicators	31 (2012)	180	36	46	138	ISSD

More indicators ▸

Result Area 1	Increase in sustainable food production					
Result Question 1.2a: How has the use of land, water, energy and labour developed?	Land: A large number of watershed management, soil conservation, regreening and other land rehabilitation activities have been carried out in Ethiopia by the government, NGOs and increasingly also the private sector, most of which are (co-)funded by donors. Some regions are considered to have been particularly successful in land rehabilitation, such as Tigray, as a result of efforts that started decades ago. A total overview of these activities and their impact is not available. However these efforts are not considered to be sufficient to halt soil erosion and land degradation which are believed to continue at a large scale. It is estimated that some 30,000 ha of land is lost annually as a result of soil erosion, representing over 1.5 billion tons of soil that is removed by a variety of land degradation. Source: Sustainable Land management Project design document (2013). For lack of other suitable data, the targets and progress of this second flagship programme of the Ministry of Agriculture has been taken as a proxy for land rehabilitation efforts at the country level. AGP focuses on less vulnerable/degraded areas but also works with a watershed management approach. So does PSNP, but suitable result indicators are not available.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Total land area brought under sustainable and climate -smart /resilient land management practices (ha)	300,000 (2012)	910,000	Not applicable	Not applicable	400.000	SLMD 2
Area under smallholder irrigation (ha)	Not available	Not available	Not available	166,000	Not yet available	CSA
Fertilizer use: di-ammonium phosphate and urea (1000 tonnes)	550	Not available	640	730	Not yet available	ATA

Result Question 1.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	EKN's contributions towards production increase have mostly come from CASCAPE , ISSD and EKN's value chain development projects: SBN (Sesame Business Network), EDGET (dairy), and ASPIRE (apiculture). All these projects have considered the need for climate change adaptation in the development, adaptation and dissemination of good farming practices. CASCAPE also pays much attention to maintaining and improving soil fertility and has supported the ATA in this field. The projects also make an effort of involving (more) women in their s activities, which is easier for some projects to do, such as ASPIRE and EDGET, which could involve a large number of women from the start due to the nature of the farming activities they are supporting, than it was for other projects, such as ISSD and CASCAPE. CASCAPE has been able to increase women involvement in is activities substantially, however. EKN's contributions to improving land and water management, however, have been rather limited. EDGET's activities have had some positive effect on land cover					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Increased yields compared to current practice in the same period (%)	Wheat: 0 Maize: 0	No targets set	To be added	To be added	wheat: 15-61 Maize: 25-50	CASCAPE
Increased yields compared to current practice in the same period (%)	Potato: 0 Faba bean: 0	No targets set	To be added	To be added	Potato: 65 Faba bean: 66-90	CASCAPE
Women participating in project (%)	12 (2011	30	18	30	30	CASCAPE
Households able to access and use improved forage input	0	65,000	Not applicable	Not available	27693	EDGET

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 1	Increase in sustainable food production
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	The overall production of food in Ethiopia has increased in 2014 as it did in 2013. This was partly due to adequate rains, but it also indicates that the investments in agriculture and land rehabilitation of the past decades prepared a fertile ground for these conducive weather conditions. Short and medium term trends in agricultural production are volatile, but at a national level the trend of production increase has been consistently positive over the past five to ten years. It should be noted that this has been achieved largely under rain-fed conditions by smallholders with an increasing use of fertilisers but low levels of mechanization.
Implications for planning:	The core feature of EKN's food security programme: financial support to AGP for impact and quality support to AGP through a number of bilateral projects in the form of good farming practices, the provision of quality inputs and capacity development, deserves to be maintained during the coming years. It requires close monitoring, however, as it cannot be taken for granted that the quality support offered to AGP is automatically accepted and adopted by the ministry of agriculture. Bilateral projects not directly connected with AGP, such as ASPIRE and SBN, fill clear niches in the agricultural development and should be further supported until sufficient capacity has been developed for these value chains to become self-sustained. However, it is necessary to have a more critical look at the sustainability and climate change adaptability of these projects for their own sake as well as in order to be in line with Pillar 3 (sustainable food systems) of the new policy letter to Dutch parliament on food security (2014). Dutch development cooperation efforts should by no means be seen to be contributing to less sustainable practices. When there is room for new projects, interventions could be envisaged that bring agricultural productivity, sustainability, markets and private sector development more closely together.

Result Area 2	Better access to sufficiently nutritious food					
Result Question 2.1a: How large has the increase in availability of sufficiently nutritious food been?	The availability of nutritious food is understood to be access that households and individual household members have to nutritious food. Availability of food in FAO terms is covered by results area 1. Access to nutritious food is largely determined by income, the price of nutritious food (throughout the year), and for those who do not earn enough income or who cannot produce enough food themselves, access to social safety nets. This still says little about the use of food, of course. Ethiopia's economy has continued to grow in 2014. It is generally expected that as a result of economic growth, incomes increase and that the number of people living below the poverty line goes down. Overall access to food is likely to improve as a result. In 2014 the economy has grown by 10%, while food price inflation has only been 6.5%. This suggests a general improvement of food purchasing power. The number of clients in the Productive safety Net Programme, has increased however. This is not so much a result of deteriorating a priori food security, but a result from the expansion of the programme to other areas not included before. Note that PSNP is being developed as the national social safety net. Given these trends, one can assume that, very roughly speaking, access to food has improved in 2014. Whether nutrition has improved at a national level is less clear, however. While in PSNP more attention has been given to nutrition, it is harder to say to what extent the quality of diets have improved nationally. Stunting of					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Children below 5 years that are wasted/ stunted (%)	11% wasted 46% stunted	Not available	8% wasted	Not available	40% stunted	CBN/MoH Feed the Future (2014
Number of clients in PSNP (million people)	7.8 (2009/2010)	Not available	6,9	6,0	7,5	PSNP
% of sample of PSNP household (65,000) with a consumption above Kcal / person	67% (2010)	Not available	69%	78%	85% (estimate)	PSNP
Number of people living under the poverty line (million people)	29.6 (2011)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not yet available	Feed the Future

Result Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	EKN's main contribution to improving access of food has been in the form of financial support to PSNP, through a multi-donor trust fund complementing a loan from the World Bank. The overall performance of PSNP has improved in terms of timely food and cash transfers. The household assets building programme needs improvement. In PSNP IV household assets building will no longer be a separate entity: it will fully be integrated in the overall programme. The CBN part funded by EKN has basically achieved its targets of health extension workers trained and the monthly growth monitoring and provision of complementary food. Most of EKN's projects working on agricultural production, value chain development and agro-business have contributed to the increase of incomes and the creation of employment and can be assumed to have contributed to an increasing access to food as well. Their effect on nutrition is likely to be much smaller. With the exception of EDGET, none of the projects have explicit nutrition targets. An EU-led attempt to get nutrition targets in AGP has been successful, however, while CASCAPE has effectively been working on dietary diversity.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Number of farmers with increased income.	0	30,000	To be added	To be added	11,500	ASPIRE
Number of farmers with increased income.	0	no targets set	To be added	To be added	26,710	CASCAPE, FSRE Fund
% of household asset building programme beneficiaries who report they are satisfied that their business plans reflect their priorities, needs and capacities (and the plan has been approved)	0	Not available	12	18	25 (estimate)	PSNP
Number of health extension workers . agricultural development agents trained and equipped to deliver CB programme package in 11 districts	0 (2011)	1,000	590	926	1,000	CBN

More indicators

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 2	Better access to sufficiently nutritious food
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	In the short term PSNP has been quite effective in supporting food insecure households through food/cash for work mechanisms. However, it has been less effective in strengthening livelihoods to the extent that PSNP households have been able to graduate so that they no longer have to rely on the programme. PSNP IV has been redesigned to tackle this weakness. EKN's bilateral programmes have effectively assisted households in increasing income and creating employment by increasing agricultural production, opening up markets and agro-processing, thereby contributing to better access to food.
Implications for planning:	The livelihood component in PSNP needs to be improved. While the programme has taken a number of measures to strengthen this component EKN's bilateral projects could assist in this in several areas, similarly to what is done for AGP, but probably not at the same scale. It should also be looked into how existing projects can be made more nutrition-sensitive.

Result Area 3	More efficient markets and an improved business climate					
Result Question 3.1a: Did business activity and trade increase and was it inclusive?	A growing economy is also an indication of increased business and trade in as far as this growth does not just result from the export of raw materials. The latter has certainly not been the case in Ethiopia. The overall economy grew slightly faster (10,3%) than in 2013 (9.8 %). Growth in the agricultural sectors has been 5,3%. Industry and the services sector have become the main propelling forces behind economic growth. The greatest contributions to growth have come from the sugar, textiles, leather products and the cement/construction subsectors, with textiles and leather products increasingly being exported. With the exception of leather, agro-processing does not appear to be among the main drivers of industrial growth. It is striking to see that economic growth continues to be high despite the lack of improvement in business climate, neither in relative terms (Doing Business Rank) nor in absolute terms (Distance to Frontier). This paradox reflects that the government is the biggest player in the country's economy, using a lion's share of the financial resources available in the country for investment.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Number of new companies started investments in the agricultural sector	417 (2011)	Not available	Not available	462	Not yet available	Ethiopian Investment Agency
Doing business rank Distance to Frontier	124 (2012)	Not available	127	129 55.88	132 56.31	WB doing business
Total real value of marketed agricultural products per households (ETB)	A: 5,789 F: 3,796	Not available	Not available	A:6,523 F: 4,903	A: 7,300 F: 5,600 (estimates)	AGP impact evaluation (IFPRI) A = average F = female headed hh

Result Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	Especially the ABSF (Agribusiness Support Facility) and the ENLBA (Ethiopian Netherlands Business Association) have been active in supporting business and trade in the agro-sector. For indicators see question 3.2b, but so has the Integrated Seed Sector Development Project which has been setting up seed multiplication businesses. Also, the Rural Entrepreneurship and Food Security Fund has facilitated NGOs and companies in setting up small rural businesses. Other programmes have assisted primarily in expanding existing businesses such as the ED-HD project with the Ethiopian horticulture Producers and Exporters Association and ASPIRE, working in the honey value chain. AGP has also most likely contributed to an increase in trade and business by increasing the marketable portion in agricultural production, which is a main objective of AGP.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Number of business started	0	42	Not applicable	Not applicable	11	FSRE Fund
Seed companies marketing seed directly or through their agents as a result of policy change	2 (2011)	70% of all companies	10	18	33	ISSD

Result Area 3	More efficient markets and an improved business climate					
Result Question 3.2a: How large has the increase been in international investments and international trade?	Foreign Direct Investment in Ethiopia is still fast on the rise. Most important investments are in light manufacturing and come from China, India and Turkey. Investments by the Dutch private sector have also been substantial over the past twenty years. Of the total of licensed Dutch and Dutch affiliated companies up to 2014, 46% have become operational, a percentage that compares much more favourably with countries like China and India (so far only 18 and 13% respectively). While only 30% of Dutch investments (in capital value) have been in the agricultural sector, they have generated more than 85% of total employment, the other sectors being manufacturing, real estate, machinery and equipment rental and consultancy services.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Foreign Direct Investment in Ethiopia (million USD)	Not available	Not available	279	953	1200	UNCTAD - World Investment Report
Number of licensed companies: Dutch and Dutch affiliated (accumulated; since 1993)	243 (2011)	Not available	257	281	308	Ethiopian Investmetn Agency

Result Question 3.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	The service provision to Dutch and Ethiopian companies has continued to improve thanks to EKN's efforts and effective coordination within EKN (between the aid & trade section, the agricultural counsellor's office and the food security sections) as well as between EKN, the Agri-business Support Fund and the Ethiopia Netherlands Business Association.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Number of Ethiopian and Dutch companies supported with advice and information by Embassy and Agribusiness Support Facility	70 (2012)	400	98	110	200	EKN, ABSF

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 3	More efficient markets and an improved business climate
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	Despite Ethiopia's low ranking on Doing Business, many Dutch entrepreneurs in the agro-sector still find Ethiopia an attractive country to invest as the government is helpful in providing land for investments and other facilities and because of the country's economic and political stability. Also, the trade and aid agenda is well integrated in EKN's strategy. For instance, EKN prepares for itself just one single work plan, fully integrating food security and the aid and trade agenda. .
Implications for planning:	EKN will continue to implement its integrated strategy. As EKN's development interventions in the dairy sector will gain momentum, there are likely to be more opportunities also for the Dutch dairy sector to become more active in Ethiopia.

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Result Area 1 (remaining indicators)	Increase in sustainable food production					
Result Question 1.1a: How large has the increase in food production been?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Milk production (billion liters) From sedentary milk production systems only.	not available	not avvailable	to be added	2.90	3.07	CSA

Result Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**

Back to result area 1

Result Area 2 (remaining indicators)	Better access to sufficiently nutritious food					
Result Question 2.1a: How large has the increase in availability of sufficiently nutritious food been?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Food inflation as per 31 December (%)	not available	not available	not available	8.0	6.5	www.tradingeconomics.com

Result Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**

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